

ADJECTIVE PHRASE & ADJECTIVE CLAUSE

To understand an adjectival phrase/clause, one must have the knowledge of the Adjective. An adjective is a word that is used generally to qualify a noun or pronoun or it adds some additional meaning into the meaning of a noun or pronoun. The adjective phrases, group of two or more words having no complete sense until used in a long sentence, is a group of words that functions as an adjective to describe a noun or pronoun in a sentence. An adjectival phrase can be positioned at different points within a sentence depending on the emphasis or clarity the speaker wants to convey. Here are some common positions where adjectival phrases can be found:

Placement	Examples
Before the noun it modifies	"An intricately carved wooden sculpture adorned the center of the room."
	"A beautifully crafted silver necklace adorned her elegant neck."
	"The deeply ingrained cultural traditions shaped the society's identity."
	"The meticulously painted landscape captured the essence of the countryside."
At the beginning of a sentence	"Beneath the starry night sky, he pondered the mysteries of the universe."
	"Underneath the towering oak tree, they found solace in each other's company."
	"With a sense of foreboding, she approached the ominous-looking mansion."
	"Amidst the chaos of the city, she found peace in the quietude of the park."
After the noun it modifies, separated by a comma	"The team, with its innovative approach to problem-solving, quickly gained recognition in the industry."
	"The restaurant, known for its delectable cuisine, attracted food enthusiasts from far and wide."
	"The city, with bustling streets and vibrant markets, never seemed to sleep."
	"The house, filled with laughter and warmth, felt like a home to everyone who visited."

Following table contains the use of adjective phrases.

Adjective Phrases	Used in Sentences
Bathed in silvery moonlight, veiled in misty tendrils	Bathed in silvery moonlight and veiled in misty tendrils, the meadow seemed to shimmer with a mysterious allure.
Covered in colorful graffiti, Along the abandoned railway tracks	The abandoned railway tracks, covered in colorful graffiti, snaked through the forgotten landscape, a vibrant contrast to the surrounding decay.
Shrouded in thick fog, At the edge of the mysterious forest	At the edge of the mysterious forest, shrouded in thick fog, stood a decrepit cabin, its secrets hidden in the mist.
Painted with intricate designs, Inside the ancient temple	Inside the ancient temple, painted with intricate designs, flickering torchlight revealed the stories of generations past etched onto the walls.
Bathed in golden sunlight, Atop the rugged mountain peak	Atop the rugged mountain peak, bathed in golden sunlight, a sense of tranquility washed over the weary traveler, offering a moment of respite amidst the wilderness.
Surrounded by bustling crowds, In the heart of the vibrant city	In the heart of the vibrant city, surrounded by bustling crowds, the towering skyscrapers cast long shadows over the lively streets below.

Adjective Clause:

An adjective clause is a subordinate clause used to modify a noun or a pronoun in the main clause. It may be introduced by the pronouns who, whose, whom, which, or that (and sometimes when or where). These pronouns are called relative pronouns because they relate to a noun or a pronoun in the sentence. Occasionally, no relative pronoun is used, but it is implied or understood. An adjective clause, also known as a relative clause, is a type of dependent clause that functions as an adjective in a sentence. It typically begins with a relative pronoun (such as "who," "whom," "whose," "which," or "that") or a relative adverb (such as "where," "when," or "why") and provides additional information about a noun or pronoun in the main clause.

For example:

- "The book that is on the table is mine." (The adjective clause "that is on the table" describes the noun "book.")
- "I know a person who can help us." (The adjective clause "who can help us" describes the noun "person.")
- "This is the place where we first met." (The adjective clause "where we first met" describes the noun "place.")

Adjective clauses can provide essential or non-essential information about the noun they modify and can be restrictive (essential) or non-restrictive (non-essential) depending on whether the information is necessary for identifying the noun. Each adjective clause has a separate function to perform as given below in the table.

Sentence	Adjective Clause	Function
1. The scientist, who has dedicated her life to groundbreaking research, received the prestigious Nobel Prize.	"who has dedicated her life to groundbreaking research"	Provides additional information about the scientist and emphasizes her commitment to research.
2. The painting, which was created during the Renaissance period, is considered a masterpiece of artistic expression.	"which was created during the Renaissance period"	Specifies the time period when the painting was created and enhances the understanding of its historical context.
3. She read the novel that had been recommended by her favourite author.	"that had been recommended by her favourite author"	Identifies which novel she read and highlights the influence of her favourite author on her reading choices.
4. The team, whose members come from diverse cultural backgrounds, collaborated effectively to solve the	"whose members come from diverse cultural backgrounds"	Describes the team and underscores the diversity among its members.

complex problem.		
5. We visited the city where my grandparents grew up and explored its rich history and heritage.	"where my grandparents grew up"	Specifies the location of the city and adds personal significance to the visit.

Following table clearly gives the difference between adjective clause and adjective phrase with each usage.

Usage	Adjective Clause	Adjective Phrase
Function	Functions as a dependent clause within a sentence, modifying a noun or pronoun.	Functions as a phrase within a sentence, modifying a noun or pronoun.
Structure	Contains a subject and a verb, functioning as a complete clause within a sentence.	Does not contain a subject and a verb, functioning as a phrase within a sentence
Placement	Often placed immediate after the noun it modifies.	Can be placed before or after the noun it modifies.
Relative pronouns/adverbs	Utilizes relative pronouns (e.g., who,)whom, whose, which, that) or relative adverbs (e.g., where, when, why) to introduce the clause.	Does not require relative pronouns or adverbs.
Punctuation	Typically set off by commas when the clause is non-restrictive (provides additional, non-essential information).	Generally not set off by commas.
Examples	The book that she borrowed from the library is overdue.	The book on the shelf is overdue.

Following passage has adjective clauses used. Highlight them.

As the sun dipped below the horizon, casting a warm glow over the landscape, we embarked on a journey to the remote village nestled in the mountains, where time seemed to stand still. Our guide, who had grown up in the region, led us through winding trails, revealing hidden waterfalls and ancient ruins along the way. We reached the quaint cottage, which was built by his ancestors generations ago, and settled in for the night, surrounded by the soothing sounds of nature. In the morning, we explored the vibrant market, where locals, who hailed from diverse cultural backgrounds, traded goods and stories, each interaction a glimpse into their rich tapestry of traditions. As we bid farewell to the village, we carried with us memories that would forever be etched in our hearts, thanks to the people and places that had welcomed us with open arms.

Examples of Adjective Clauses

Take a look at the following examples and analyse it closely to understand well how it works and how it should be used.

1. The company that **I worked for** in 2018 is shutting down.
2. The girl, **who has shifted from Japan**, is here to meet you.
3. The man **who came here earlier is on the phone** and wants to talk to you.
4. Gowrishankar, **the boy who scored** the highest marks, has joined the army.
5. My mom loved the bag **that I had bought from Bangalore**.
6. The girl **whose parents died last year** was adopted by my uncle.
7. I did not know **what to do with the dress that I** bought recently.
8. Neena and Madhavi were not happy with the send-off party **which we had organised**.
9. Nobody saw the boy **who came first in the running race**.
10. Diana, the girl **who spoke third**, got the second prize.